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CORBY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1962

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F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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Corby Urban District Council

Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR D. W. COWLEY, J.P.

Public Health Committee:

COUNCILLORS

MRS. E. MARSHALL (*Chairman*)

D. W. COWLEY, J.P.
J. GIRVAN
MRS. E. M. KAY
MRS. A. MCSKIMMING
W. J. PETHERBRIDGE
C. STEWART
W. STUART
E. E. WRIGHT

Clerk of the Council:

G. B. BLACKALL, M.B.E., A.I.M.T.A., D.P.A.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for :—
Burton Latimer, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts and Kettering Rural District.
Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Secretary:

MISS M. W. LANGLEY

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

*†G. WATERWORTH, D.P.A., (London) C.S.I.B., M.I.P.C.,

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

*‡S. H. REED, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
*J. HICK, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 24.7.62)

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

D. S. MAY (Appointed 24.9.62)

Clerical Staff

MRS. M. MACKENZIE
MRS. E. J. Bell (Appointed 2.7.62)
MRS. A. M. DONALDSON (Resigned 14.7.62)

**Certified Meat and Food Inspector.*
†*Certified Smoke Inspector.*
‡*Certificate of the Institute of Housing.*

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Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

Telephone: Kettering 2473

June, 1963

To the Chairman and Members of the
Corby Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1962.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of Population for 1962 is 39,460 an increase of 2,570 on the figure quoted for 1961. The Birth Rates and Death Rates, calculated upon this figure, work out as follows:— Crude Birth Rate 25.47 per 1,000 head of population, Adjusted Birth Rate 20.37, Crude Death Rate 4.89, Adjusted Death Rate 12.72. The manner in which the Adjusted Birth and Death Rates are derived from the Crude Rate is described on page 16.

It will thus be seen that because of the age composition of the population the Birth Rate tends to be very high and the Death Rate low. The ratio of Births to Deaths is greater than 5 to 1.

The chief causes of death (see page 17) are Heart Disease and Cancer. There is one death classed to Pregnancy and Childbirth, the first in five years.

The Infant and Neonatal Mortality Rates (page 18) show a welcome decrease on those recorded for last year.

On page 34 it will be seen that there was a large increase in the number of Smallpox Vaccinations during the year. This was due to the presence of a number of cases in the country in the early part of the year when the disease was imported from Pakistan. This episode is referred to on page 34.

I desire to thank the staff of the Health Department for their co-operation during 1962 and to congratulate Mr. John Hick, a member of the staff, on passing his final examinations.

I also thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support during the year. As always, my gratitude is due to my Secretary, Miss Langley, for her tireless help, cheerfully given, in the preparation of this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,
Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Certain information contained in this Annual Report has been supplied by the following, to whom acknowledgement is made, and the Medical Officer of Health wishes personally to thank them for their co-operation during the year :—

County Medical Officer of Health.
Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar.
Clerk of the Council.
Engineer and Surveyor.
Housing Manager.
Play Leader.
Corby Development Corporation.
Engineer and Manager Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board.
Corby Diagnostic Centre.
Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited.
Oxford Regional Hospital Board.
Manager, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.
Manager, Ministry of Labour, Employment Exchange.

"Sound health is like true friendship ;
its value is seldom known until it is lost."

CHARLES CALEB COLTON.
1780 - 1832

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparative Statistics for the Five Year Period 1958 to 1962

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Area of the Urban District (acres) ...	3,622	3,622	3,622	3,622	3,622
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	30,620	32,730	34,700	36,890	39,460
Number of Live Births	815	838	966	1,043	1,005
Legitimate	777	808	925	987	961
Illegitimate	38	30	41	56	44
Birth rate per 1,000 population ...	26.62	25.60	27.84	28.27	25.47
Number of Still Births	18	16	13	13	22
Legitimate	18	16	13	13	19
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	3
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	21.61	18.74	13.28	12.31	21.42
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.59	0.49	0.37	0.35	0.56
Number of Deaths	148	134	186	193	193
Death rate per 1,000 population ...	4.83	4.09	5.36	5.23	4.89
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	1
Number of Infant Deaths	17	14	31	31	26
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20.86	16.71	32.09	29.72	25.87
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	6.13	13.13	18.63	22.05	14.93
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	2	2	2
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	1	2	1	2
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms ...	35	22	29	30	34
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	—	—	—	—	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	1	1	2	1	—
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in population, *i.e.* Increase of Births over Deaths ...	667	704	780	850	812

SECTION A.

General Statistics of the Area

Area (acres)			3,622
Census Population :—			
Year	*Males*	*Females*	
1951	8,723	8,020	16,743
1961	18,620	17,702	36,322
Increase of 19,579 = 116.9%			
Population (Registrar General's Mid-year Estimate 1962) ...			39,460
Number of Inhabited houses :—	1951		4,412
	1962		10,270
Rateable Value			£649,368
Sum represented by Penny Rate			£2,715

CORBY

Corby lies within the area known as the Northamptonshire Uplands which form part of a continuous limestone belt stretching northeastwards across England from Weymouth through the Cotswolds to Hull. In the Corby area, these rocks resemble a mighty sandwich, tilted so that there is a gentle slope on the southeast side and a steep drop, down into the Welland Valley, on the northwest side. One layer of this "sandwich" consists of a bed of iron ore, the presence of which has been the greatest factor in Corby's growth since 1932.

In contrast to the town of Corby, with its great steelworks, the surrounding district consists of rich farm land, based on the fertile reddish soil, derived from a mixture of the underlying limestone and the clays deposited by the glaciers of the Ice Age.

The Northamptonshire Uplands, which rise in the Corby area to about 400 feet above sea level, were originally heavily wooded by the great Forest of Rockingham. Scattered remnants, such as Geddington Chase, are all that are left today of this ancient forest, which in the reign of King Edward I, covered an area of more than 250 square miles. Some reafforestation of the area is now taking place, especially in those parts from which iron ore has been extracted by the open cast method and which cannot be returned to agricultural use.

Corby has an average yearly rainfall of about 23.5 inches, with October as the wettest month and April the driest. Because it is inland there is a greater variation in monthly mean temperatures than on the coast. The range is about 16°F., considerably more for instance than at Cromer on the Norfolk coast.

Against this geographical background Corby has grown from a village of 1,600 persons in 1931 to a new township of 39,460 inhabitants in 1962. It continues to expand rapidly.

Social Conditions Including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants

The social conditions of the District are very good, as is to be expected of a new town. Very few houses are without bathrooms or gardens, and there are adequate open spaces with facilities for sports and recreation. Plans are well forward for the construction of a swimming pool, assembly halls and other places of entertainment.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are the manufacture of iron and steel and associated with this are a number of allied trades. Building and Civil Engineering are also important and, in addition, there are factories engaged in the production of footwear, clothing, foodstuffs, trailers and electrical equipment.

The Corby Employment Exchange covers the Urban District with a few parishes of the surrounding Rural District. The state of unemployment was as follows:—

Registered unemployed on 15.1.1962	103 men 40 women
Registered unemployed on 14.1.1963	544 men (167 temporary) 136 women (4 temporary)

There are 379 men and 66 women registered as Disabled Persons, all but between 15 to 20 being unemployed at any time during the year.

On 14.1.63, 50 boys and 29 girls were registered at the Youth Employment Bureau as unemployed. The rate of all unemployment was 3.7 per cent of the working population. Most of the men last worked in building and construction which was severely affected by the abnormally inclement weather.

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1962

Live Births	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Legitimate	507	454	961
Illegitimate	24	20	44
Totals ...	531	474	1005
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			25.47
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 0.80)			20.37

Still Births	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Legitimate	10	9	19
Illegitimate	2	1	3
Totals ...	12	10	22
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)			21.42

Deaths	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Number registered all causes	107	86	193
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			4.89
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 2.60)			12.72
Deaths from Maternal Causes	—	1	1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births			0.97

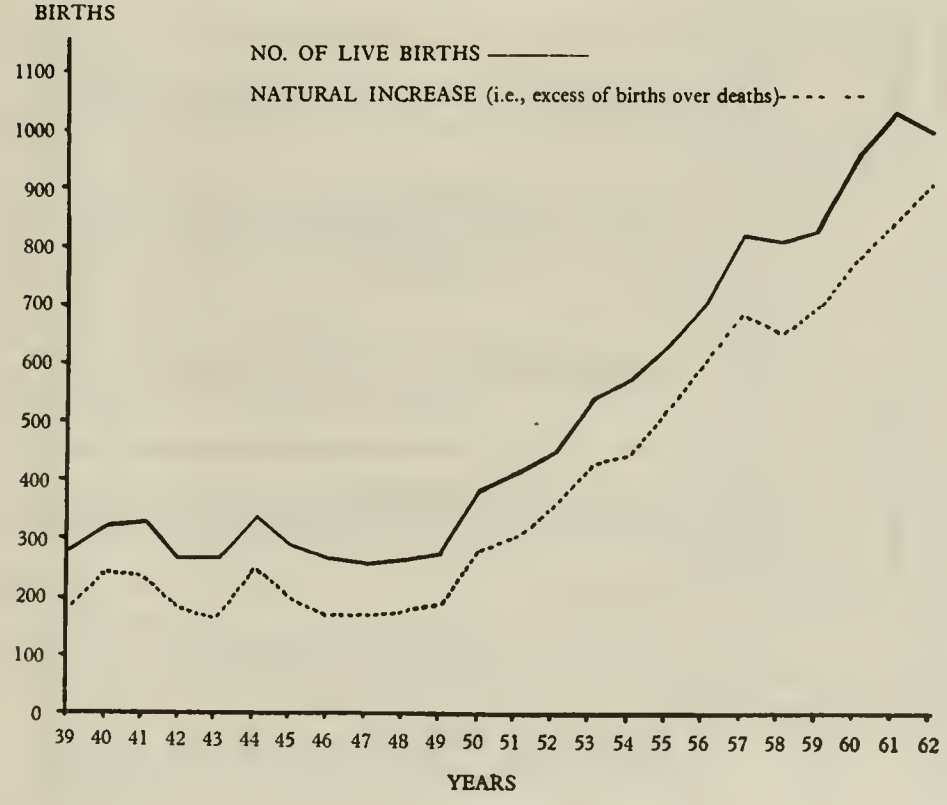
Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
	14	12	26
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			25.87
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			19.77
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			22.73

Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
	8	7	15
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			14.93

STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS
LIVE BIRTHS 1939 - 1962

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Registered Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population Corby U.D.	Rate per 1,000 Population Administrative County	Rate per 1,000 Population England & Wales
1939	11,300	276	24.42	15.02	15.0
1940	11,100	317	28.55	13.94	14.6
1941	11,330	319	28.15	13.51	14.2
1942	11,320	265	23.40	16.66	15.8
1943	11,220	264	23.52	17.91	16.5
1944	11,080	330	29.78	20.07	17.6
1945	11,330	290	25.59	18.98	16.1
1946	12,170	262	21.52	19.17	19.1
1947	12,450	255	20.48	20.42	20.5
1948	13,260	263	19.83	17.46	17.9
1949	13,970	282	20.18	16.19	16.7
1950 *	15,700	380	23.71	15.71	15.8
1951 *	17,000	409	23.56	15.57	15.5
1952 *	18,250	449	24.11	15.50	15.3
1953 *	19,720	542	24.18	16.16	15.5
1954 *	20,360	573	24.20	16.20	15.2
1955 *	23,830	639	23.06	15.49	15.0
1956 *	26,240	716	22.92	16.67	15.6
1957 *	28,530	827	24.35	17.03	16.1
1958 *	30,620	815	22.09	16.95	16.4
1959 *	32,730	838	20.99	16.60	16.5
1960 *	34,700	966	22.83	17.70	17.1
1961 *	36,890	1,043	22.90	18.04	17.4
1962 *	39,460	1,005	20.37		18.0

* Corrected figure.



Year	Infant Mortality			Neonatal Mortality			Still Births			Maternal Mortality		
	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Total Births
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
1939	18	65.21	50.	15	54.35		10	34.96	37.8	—	—	2.82
1940	19	59.93	55.	10	31.55		12	36.47	36.1	2	6.08	2.16
1941	22	68.96	59.	9	28.21		11	33.33	34.4	—	—	2.23
1942	12	45.28	50.6	4	15.09	27.2	21	73.42	33.0	1	3.5	2.01
1943	18	68.18	49.1	10	37.88	25.2	10	36.49	30.2	1	3.79	2.29
1944	10	30.30	45.4	8	24.24	24.3	9	26.54	27.7	2	5.89	1.93
1945	18	62.06	46.0	9	31.03	24.8	4	13.60	27.6	1	3.40	1.79
1946	13	49.61	42.9	10	38.17	24.5	4	15.03	27.2	1	3.75	1.43
1947	18	70.58	41.4	11	43.14	22.7	9	34.09	24.1	—	—	1.17
1948	12	45.62	33.9	7	26.62	19.7	9	33.08	23.2	—	—	1.02
1949	10	35.28	32.4	8	28.37	19.3	8	27.58	22.7	—	—	0.98
1950	14	36.84	29.6	10	26.31	18.5	6	15.54	22.7	—	—	0.86
1951	7	17.11	29.7	4	9.78	18.8	11	26.19	23.0	1	2.38	0.79
1952	15	33.41	27.6	10	22.27	18.3	11	23.91	22.7	—	—	0.72
1953	14	25.83	26.8	11	20.30	17.7	12	21.66	22.5	1	1.81	0.76
1954	21	36.65	25.4	12	20.94	17.7	16	27.16	23.5	—	—	0.69
1955	13	20.35	24.9	10	15.65	17.3	20	30.35	23.2	—	—	0.64
1956	16	22.35	23.7	13	18.16	16.8	14	19.18	22.9	—	—	0.56
1957	26	31.44	23.1	17	20.56	16.5	24	28.20	22.5	1	1.18	0.47
1958	17	20.86	22.6	5	6.13	16.2	18	21.61	21.6	—	—	0.43
1959	14	16.71	22.2	11	13.13	15.8	16	18.74	21.0	—	—	0.38
1960	31	32.09	21.9	18	18.63	15.6	13	13.28	19.8	—	—	0.39
1961	31	29.72	21.6	23	22.05	15.5	13	12.31	19.1	—	—	0.33
1962	26	25.87	20.7	15	14.93	15.1	22	21.42	18.1	1	0.97	0.35

Classification of Causes of Death during 1962

		Males	*Females*	*Total*
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	1	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	8	1	9
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	7	10	17
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	2	2
16.	Diabetes	—	2	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	12	16
18.	Coronary disease, angina	24	8	32
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	2	4	6
20.	Other heart disease	13	9	22
21.	Other circulatory disease	1	3	4
22.	Influenza	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	2	4	6
24.	Bronchitis	7	—	7
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	1	—	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	2	4	6
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	16	16	32
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2
34.	All other accidents	6	1	7
35.	Suicide	5	1	6
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	Totals	107	86	193

Comments on Vital Statistics

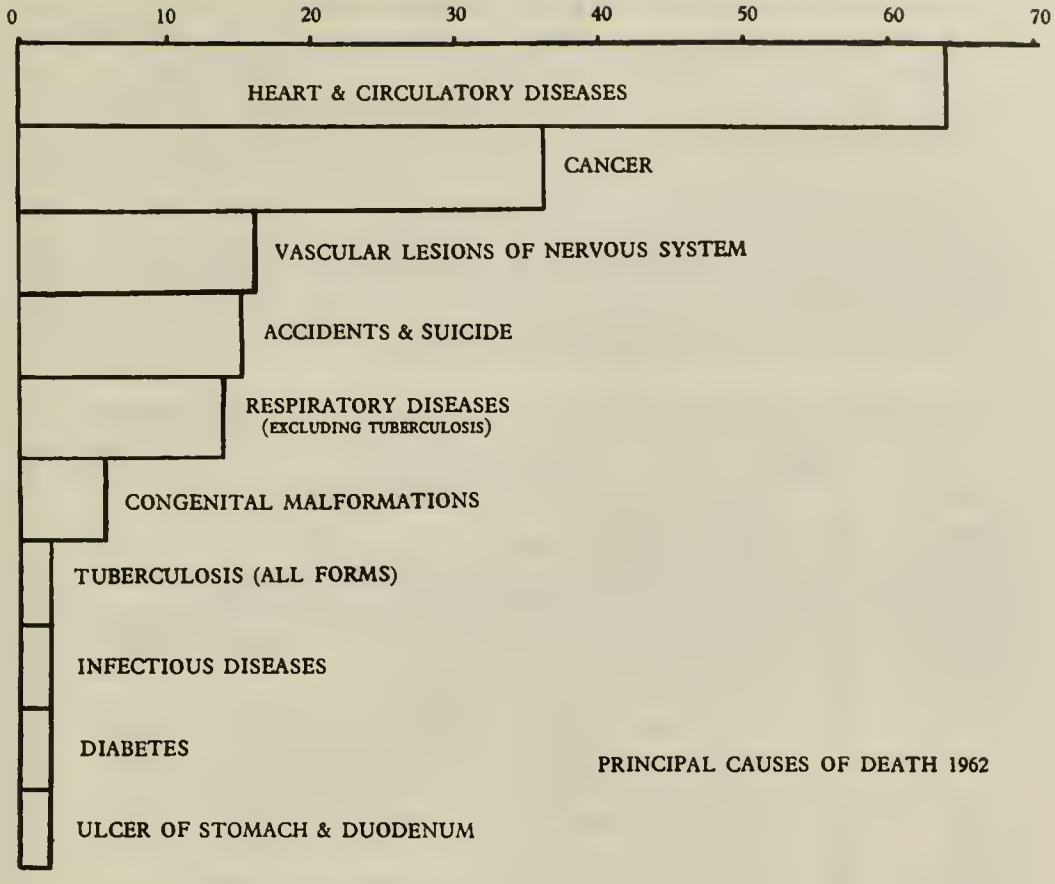
1. **Population.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population i.e. 30 June, 1962, is 39,460. The corresponding figure for 1961 was 36,890 giving an increase in population of just over 2,000 in the 12 months. An increase of about this magnitude has been annually recorded in recent years.

   By subtracting the Natural Increase, i.e. a figure which represents the excess of births over deaths and the value of which for the current year is 812, from the over all increase in population we arrive at the figure of 1,758 persons and this number gives the total amount of immigration into the town during the year. The Density of Population is 10.89 persons per acre and the Housing Factor 3.84 persons per house.

2. **Births.**—There were 1,005 live births in 1962, which is a decrease of 38 in the number registered for the previous year. This gives a Crude Birth Rate of 25.47 per 1,000 population. The corresponding figure for 1961 was 28.27.

   It will be apparent that the Birth Rate and Death Rate in any place is influenced by the age and sex distribution of the population so that in order that more exact comparisons can be made between one area and another the actual Rate is multiplied by a number called the Comparability Factor, the result being known as the Adjusted, or Corrected Rate. These Comparability Factors are supplied by the Registrar General and are based on the age and sex distribution as shown by the Census. For Corby the Birth Rate Comparability Factor is 0.80 and the Corrected Birth Rate standardised on the basis of age and sex composition therefore gives an Adjusted Rate of 20.37. The Adjusted Birth Rate of 20.37 compares with 22.90 for 1961 and the Provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales of 18.0.

3. **Deaths.**—There were 193 deaths from all causes in 1962. The figure for last year was also 193 and the corresponding Crude Death Rates are 4.89 and 5.23. In the same way as described in the case of 2. Births above, the Death Rate is standardised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value for Corby is 2.60 and the Adjusted Death Rate corrected by means of this calculation is found to be 12.72. The provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 11.9. Reference to page 15 will show the total number of deaths classed to 36 causes. A short summary of this page is here appended.



PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH 1962

Principal Causes of Death	*No. of Deaths*	*Percentage of Total*	*Rate per 1,000 Population*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	64	33.16	1.62
Cancer	36	18.65	0.91
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	16	8.29	0.41
Accidents and Suicide	15	7.77	0.38
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	14	7.25	0.35
Congenital Malformations ...	6	3.10	0.15
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2	1.04	0.05
Infectious Diseases	2	1.04	0.05
Diabetes	2	1.04	0.05
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	2	1.04	0.05
Diseases of the Kidney and Prostate	1	0.52	0.03
All other causes	33	17.10	0.84
Totals ...	193	100.0	4.89

The chief causes of death shown by this tabulation are Heart Disease and Cancer in that order.

There was one death classed to Pregnancy and Childbirth.

Violent death accounted for 15 entries. Of these, Accidental Death is responsible for 9 and Suicide for 6.

4. **Infant Mortality.**—The number of infants dying in the first year of life is 26, and this gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 25.87 per 1,000 live births. There is a welcome decrease in the rate recorded last year i.e. 29.72. The rate is still, however, considerably higher than the provisional rate for England and Wales as a whole, which is 20.7. The majority of these infant deaths, it will be seen from the accompanying table, occurred in the first month. This method of expression is referred to as the Neo-natal Mortality, and the rate for 1962 is 14.93 per 1,000 live births. The current rate for England and Wales is 15.1. It will be further seen that the principal causes of infantile death are Prematurity and developmental conditions, including malformations.

The causes of Infant Deaths, with age and sex were as follows:—

Age	*Sex*	*Cause of Death*
5 hours	F	Haemorrhage from Umbilical Cord.
5 hours	M	Prematurity } Twins
7 hours	M	Prematurity }
7 hours *	F	Prematurity. B.W. 1 lb 10 oz. One of twins.
9 hours	M	Prematurity. 22 weeks gestation. B.W. 2 lbs. 7 oz.
12 hours	M	Prematurity. P.M.
14 hours	M	Primary Atelectasis. Prematurity.
16 hours	F	Circulatory failure during excision of a Meningo-Myelocele. P.M.
1 day *	F	Prematurity. B.W. 8 oz. at 30 weeks. One of twins.
1 day	F	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
1 day	F	Prematurity. B.W. 2 lbs.
2 days	M	Prematurity. Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia. P.M.
2 days	M	Prematurity. Congenital Heart Disease.
3 days	F	Prematurity. B.W. 1 lb. 12 oz.
2 weeks	M	Acute Pneumococcal Meningitis.
1 month	M	Broncho Pneumonia. P.M.
1 month	F	Uraemia. Congenital Abnormalities. P.M.
1 month	M	Asphyxia due to inhalation of Vomitus.
2 months	F	Toxaemia. Broncho Pneumonia.
2 months	F	Broncho Pneumonia. P.M.
3 months	M	Gastric Haemorrhage. P.M.
4 months	M	Cardiac Failure. Cngenital Heart Disease. P.M.
5 months	F	Upper Respiratory Infection. Cardiac Failure. Patent Ductus Arteriosus. P.M.
5 months	F	Broncho Pneumonia. P.M.
7 months	M	Acute dehydration. Broncho Pneumonia. P.M.
7 months	M	Dehydration. Paralytic Ileus. Treated Acute Tonsillitis. P.M.

5. **Still Births.**—The number of Still Births registered in the District in 1962 is 22. The Still Birth Rate is 21.42 per 1,000 total births. The rate for 1961 was 12.31. The current rate for England and Wales is 18.1.

6. **Disposal of the Dead.**—Of the 193 deaths during the year, 86 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 44.55.

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liaison between County Council Services and District Council Services in facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Laboratory Facilities.—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. The following specimens were examined during the year :—

Faeces	124
Dried Mushrooms	1
Double Cream	1
Cheese Cream	1
Live Yoghourt	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	6
Deep Frozen Fish	1
National Dried Milk	15
Cereals	4
Corned Beef	1
Pork Pie	4
Sausage Roll	1
Butter	1
Fruit Lollies	3
Ham Loaf	1
Chopped Pork/Ham	1

My thanks are due to Dr. L. Hoyle of the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and to Dr. H. J. Voss, Pathological Department, General Hospital, Kettering, for their bacteriological reports.

Samples of water and certain foods for chemical analysis are submitted to a Public Analyst at Nottingham.

Ambulance Services.—This is one of the services for which the County Council are responsible, and the area is adequately covered. Radio-controlled ambulances are stationed at Corby and Kettering.

Domiciliary Services.—These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own homes, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

Immunisation and Vaccination.—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

1. **Corby Diagnostic Centre.** Clinics are as follows :—

Monday:

9 a.m.	School Eye Clinic.
9 a.m.	Chest Clinic—Diagnosis.
9 a.m.	Medical Clinic (1st, 3rd and 5th weeks of month).
2 p.m.	Surgical Clinic (1st and 3rd weeks of month).

Tuesday:

9 a.m.	Physical Medicine.
9 a.m.	Gynaecological and Ante-natal Clinics (1st and 3rd weeks).
9 a.m.	Gynaecological Clinic (2nd and 4th weeks of month).
9-30 a.m.	Orthoptic Clinic treatments.
2 p.m.	E.N.T.
2 p.m.	Psychiatric Clinic (Alternate weeks).

Wednesday:

9 a.m.	Gynaecological and Obstetrics (4th week).
10 a.m.	Surgical Clinic (Alternate weeks).
2 p.m.	Orthoptic Clinic.
2 p.m.	School Eye Clinic.
3 p.m.	Ophthalmological Clinic.

Thursday:

8-45 a.m.	Medical Clinic.
8-45 a.m.	Ante-natal.
9 a.m.	Chest Clinic—Treatment.
2 p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.
2 p.m.	Eye Clinic.

Friday:

9 a.m.	Dermatological Clinic.
9 a.m.	Paediatric Clinic.
2 p.m.	Psychiatric Clinic.
2 p.m.	General Surgery (1st week).

2. **County Council Clinics**

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES : (except during August).

Rockingham Road—Every Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Elizabeth Street—Every Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Beanfield Bungalow—Every Monday 2 p.m.

N.B.—This Clinic was formerly held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays in each month, but, owing to the increase in the number of attendances, it was decided this year to hold Clinic every week.

RELAXATION AND PARENTCRAFT CLASSES :

St. Columba's Hall—Mondays 10.0 a.m.

Elizabeth Street—Thursdays 2.30 p.m.

Beanfield Bungalow—Fridays 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS :

Rockingham Road—Every Monday 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ; Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ; Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. ; Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. (except during August).

W.V.S. Mobile Office—Thursdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC :

Rockingham Road—1st and 2nd Tuesdays. 9.30 a.m.

3. **Oxford Regional Hospital Board—**

(*a*) Tuberculosis.—Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Corby.

(*b*) Venereal Diseases.—St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.—This act empowers Local Authorities to require the compulsory admission to hospital of certain cases of persons in need of care and attention. No formal action was taken under this Section of the Act during 1962.

Voluntary Organisations.—There are over 150 Voluntary Organisations in Corby and many of these undertake useful work in helping the aged, the needy and the sick. There follows a brief description of some of the activities :—

1. *Corby Home Safety Committee.* This Committee was formed on 19th October, 1961 for the purpose of promoting home safety by giving advice on the prevention of accidents in the home. The Committee has undertaken to provide speakers for meetings of Women's and Youth Organisations etc. The Fire Service has agreed to exhibit suitable films, at the Fire Station, on the subject of Fire Prevention, and the Gas and Electricity Boards are providing literature on the proper use and maintenance of domestic appliances.

   Support is being given to an exhibition on Home Safety which is being organised by the Vocational Services Committee of the Corby Rotary Club. It is understood that this exhibition will be held in Corby in 1963.

   The Committee has also participated in a meeting of the Area Committee of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents held at Nottingham and in a Home Safety Course organised by the Northamptonshire County Council at the Knuston Hall Adult Education Centre, Irchester.

   Besides having four representatives from the Corby Urban District Council, representatives from the following bodies are included:— The Police, Fire Service, Red Cross, East Midlands Gas and Electricity Boards, Old People's Welfare Committee, Townswomen's Guild, Mothers' Club, St. John's Ambulance Brigade together with the Medical Officer of Health for Corby.

   The Committee received a grant of £25 from the Urban District Council.

2. *Corby Old People's Welfare Committee.* The excellent work of this small committee was continued during the year when Members arranged a week's holiday for 75 pensioners. In July, a successful open air Band Concert was held in aid of the old people of the town, and approximately 300 attended a free Social Evening organised for them. The Town Chiropody Service continued successfully. The Clinic is held every two to three weeks and helps any pensioner requiring treatment. The commitments of this Committee are continually increasing and, as well as visiting the old people of the Town, it assists the W.V.S., both financially and in delivery, with the Meals on Wheels Service.

3. *Corby Nursing Care Committee.* This Committee also carries on very generous work by visiting the chronic sick at home and in hospital, and by providing them with presents and essentials. At Christmas the Committee visits and gives gifts to Old Age Pensioners and house bound.

4. *Corby Social Services Co-ordinating Committee.* This Committee has been meeting regularly for five years and continues to do most useful work. Its objects are :—

   (*i*) To deal with "problem families" of which in a New Town with a population drawn from all parts of the British Isles and most European countries, there must of necessity be a larger number than in a normal town of comparable size.

   (*ii*) By interchange on information to prevent overlapping of work done by various social workers.

   (*iii*) To endeavour, in those cases where a family by reason of its anti-social behaviour or failure to pay the rent is in danger of being given Notice to Quit, to keep in their own home and avoid the necessity for eviction and application for Part III accommodation with its added burden on public expenditure.

5. *Women's Voluntary Services (W.V.S.).* The W.V.S. carry on useful public work in Corby, such as distribution of Welfare Foods at the clinics, the provision of clothing and furniture to families in need and the distribution of Christmas presents to these families, and running the "Meals on Wheels Service".

6. *Peterborough Diocesan Moral Welfare Committee.*

7. *St. John Ambulance Brigade.*

8. *Corby Red Cross Society.*

9. *Corby Tuberculosis Care Committee.* During the past financial year 85 patients have been notified to this Committee as suffering from Tuberculosis or other chest complaints. Each case is investigated, and, where necessary, a Home Grant of £3 per month is paid, usually only to bread-winners who are unable to work because of their illness and are not in receipt of sick pay from their employer. In such cases, the Home Grant is paid until their return to work. £423 was paid out to patients as Home Grants last financial year.

   Once a month members of the Committee visit Rushden Hospital to distribute pocket money to patients from Corby and surrounding district, and £69 has been distributed in this way. At Christmas time all grants to people receiving Home Grants and to Patients in Rushden Hospital are increased by £1.

10. *National Spastic Society, Corby and District Branch.* This Branch of the National Spastics Society does valuable work in helping the local spastics to overcome their many difficulties.

11. *Northamptonshire Town and County Association for the Blind.*

12. *National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.*

Play Leadership in Corby

The Council's Play Leadership Scheme, initiated in 1959, continued to operate throughout 1962, and an additional play centre was started, making five in all. Attendance at the Centres again showed an increase over the previous year, the increase in some instances being quite substantial. May to September is, of course, the period of greatest activity and in addition to the evening sessions, there were morning and afternoon sessions during the school holidays. Under the overall supervision of the Play Leader a part-time Assistant was employed for holiday periods at each centre.

A feature of the summer programme was the tennis coaching scheme (first introduced last year). Preliminary to the operation of the scheme a refresher course for coaches was arranged with the assistance of a representative of the Central Council of Physical Recreation. The number of children accepted for coaching, some 110 in all, was the maximum possible in relation to the number of coaches available and some applications had to be refused. The coaching took place at the tennis courts on two recreation grounds and at the end of the programme a tournament for those participating was held at the West Glebe Park.

Inter-centre competitions were organised during the summer holiday period, for children attending the various Centres, these being held at the West Glebe Park where also the Kindergarten play area, completed earlier in the year, proved attractive to young children, usually accompanied by their parents.

Play-leadership activities are necessarily curtailed during the winter, particularly owing to difficulties of securing suitable indoor accommodation, but sessions were held during the Christmas holidays at two centres where such accommodation is available. Also, activities were arranged for Junior Play Leaders who are valuable in maintaining contact with the children and are a means of ensuring the continuity of the Scheme.

The Sunday Streets Soccer League, sponsored by the Council, and helped in various ways by outside organisations and individuals, again had a successful season, some 16 teams competing from all parts of the town. The teams are made up of boys up to 16 years of age, from the same street or from adjacent streets.

The five Play Centres in operation appear to be becoming well established and are considered to be a good foundation upon which Schemes can be developed to further the objective of attracting children from less desirable pursuits.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply.—A piped water supply is provided to every house in the town by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board. Investigations were undertaken by the Water Board in respect of 9 complaints received by the Department. Fifteen samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological analysis and all were reported satisfactory by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

A chemical analysis was carried out on a sample of drinking water supplied from a main to shop premises in Old Corby and the result was satisfactory.

Swimming Baths.—There are no public swimming baths or pools provided in the District. Provision of these facilities have been made in the proposed new Civic Buildings, the construction of which is scheduled to start next January. Meanwhile, unauthorised bathing continues to take place in two dangerous and polluted claypits, from which twenty-eight unsatisfactory samples were obtained, twenty-one of which showed evidence of B. Coli and Faecal Coli was found in fifteen samples.

Construction of an open air swimming pool was commenced during the year at the Samuel Lloyds School. Water samples taken from the open air pools at the Uppingham Corby Boys' Club and the Corby Grammar School for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—There has been no need for new foul water sewerage during the year, but the design of a new main sewer from the sewage treatment works to the northerly area of the Urban District has been completed and Ministry consent obtained to invite tenders for the execution of the work. This sewer is approximately 1½ miles in length and is comprised of 24 inch and 27 inch diameter pipes.

Sewerage Treatment and Disposal.—The operation of the treatment plant has given satisfactory results, as indicated by regular testing and analysis. The growth of the town and corresponding population increase is, however, noticeable in the increasing load on sewage treatment plant and preliminary consideration has been given to the provision of additional treatment capacity. Progress in this direction was, however, interrupted pending the confirmation in November of the Draft Corby New Town (Designation) Amendment Order which could affect considerably the nature and extent of the Council's proposals.

Surface Water Drainage.—No serious cases of flooding have occurred during the year, but to provide for extensive housing development in the north of the District, by the Corby Development Corporation and other developers, a design was prepared for a new culvert, comprising 1,000 yards of pipe in sizes ranging from 27 inches to 36 inches diameter, and Ministry consent obtained to invite tenders for the execution of the work.

Trade Waste.—One new consent to the discharge of a trade waste to the public sewers was issued during the year, making a total of seven, all of which are permitted subject to appropriate conditions. Samples of the wastes taken for analysis were in general satisfactory, the one or two exceptions being of a minor nature and appropriate remedial measures were taken by the Manufacturers concerned.

Public Mortuary.—The conversion and extension of the Cemetery Chapel at Rockingham Road to provide adequate mortuary facilities, was put in hand towards the end of the year and should be completed early in 1963. The following table indicates the certified cause of death in the case of those persons whose bodies were accommodated at the temporary mortuary :—

Cause of Death	*Number of Occasions when Mortuary used*
Natural Causes	4
Accidental Death	5
Suicide	4

Disinfection.—Disinfection of premises is carried out with formaldehyde vapour generators, disinfectant being issued on request and free of charge to cases or contacts of notifiable diseases. Bedding and articles suitable for disinfection by steam is carried out by arrangement with St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

SECTION D

Public Health and Housing Acts

Housing Acts :—

(1) **Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :**

1. (*a*) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 78
   (*b*) Number of inspections formal or informal, made for the purpose 187
2. Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :—
   (*a*) Number found during the year ... ... —
   (*b*) Number (or estimated number) at end of year ... —
3. Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 16

(2) **Houses Demolished :**

	Houses Demolished	*Displaced during year* *Persons*	*Families*
Not in Clearance Area : As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936	—	—	—

(3) **Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied—**

	By Owner	*By Local Authority*
1. After informal action by Local Authority ...	15	—
2. After formal notice under the Public Health Acts	—	—

Housing Statistics

New Houses Erected by Local Authority in 1962	19
Total number of post-war dwellings erected up to 31.12.62 ...	2940
Applications received in 1962	1694
Estimated no. of applications on the list at 31.12.62	1595

Houses Erected by Corby Development Corporation—

(*a*) Houses erected by the Corporation (including its own sale houses, but excluding any built by private enterprise) up to 31.12.61	4001
(*b*) Houses erected by the Corporation (including its own sale houses, but excluding any built by private enterprise) during the year to 31.12.62	798
Total ...	4799

Old People's Bungalow Scheme, Ravenscourt

"*My diseases are an asthma and a dropsy and, what is less curable, seventy-five*".
Doctor Samuel Johnson

This scheme comprises 18 bungalows for retired persons, a Warden's bungalow and a Recreation Room. They are one bedroom bungalows, but a guest bedroom has been provided and furnished by the Council for use by visiting relatives who have to stay over night.

All the residents can communicate with the Warden by means of a microphone/loudspeaker located in the hall of the bungalow, connected up to a master unit in the Warden's accommodation. The Warden can be signalled by pulling a cord which operates a switch in the unit and which can be taken from room to room by the tenant. The apparatus is so sensitive that, once switched on, two-way speech is possible even when communicating doors are closed.

The heating of the bungalows is by a gas-fired warm air system and, although there is a separate unit in each bungalow, all the gas for these and for hot water and cooking is centrally metered and paid for by the Council. The sum of 12/6d. per week is charged in the rent to cover this. It is felt that, by this means, the tendency for the tenants to economise on fuel and sit in the cold will be avoided. This type of heating provides a uniform thermostatically controlled temperature throughout the bungalows which is so beneficial for old people.

Hostels.—There are two hostels within the District providing a high standard of accommodation for 174 males.

Factories and Workshops Act, 1937 and 1948.—The following is a list of factories on the register on the 31.12.62. (Total 54).

	No.
Agricultural woodwork	1
Basic slag	1
Bakehouses	3
Biscuit packing	1
Boot and shoe trades	2
Boot and shoe repairs	4
Building maintenance depots	5
Chemical	1
Civil engineering	1
Coat making	1
Corset manufacture	1
Dressmaking	3
Dry cleaners	1
Electrical and allied trades	2
Gas appliances—repairs	1
Joinery	4
Lamp manufacture	1
Motor vehicle repairs	12
Fabric weaving	1
Potato crisp manufacture	1
Plumbing	1
Steel works—integrated	1
Steel tubes manufacture	1
Vehicle trailers	1
Watch repairs	2
Welding	1

Section 110.—At the end of the year there were 17 persons registered as outworkers, whose premises had been inspected.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 are to be found at the end of the Report.

Industrial Air Pollution.—Emissions from scheduled works are controlled by H.M. Inspectorate in addition to those chemical processes registerable under the Alkali Works etc., Regulations Act.

Atmospheric Pollution—Domestic.—At the beginning of the year there were three deposit gauges sited within the District and two outside, together with one daily smoke filter and Sulphur Dioxide apparatus operating at the Health Department. In September, a concrete manufacturing works was set up in close proximity to one of the deposit gauges and its influence reduced the value of the analysis from this site for domestic smoke control purposes.

Close observation was maintained on the No. 1 Smoke Control Area in order to assess its effect and also the reaction of the residents; in both cases the results were favourable. The present fuel stores are too small to accommodate a reasonable supply of smokeless fuels and larger areas should be constructed in new houses and existing ones enlarged.

In December the Council agreed in principle to the creation of a second smoke control area in the District subject to adequate supplies of smokeless fuels being available at all times of the year. Some difficulties were experienced during the winter months by a small number of householders in obtaining a choice in fuel. This was found to be due to the limited storage ground at present available to the retail merchants. It is obvious, therefore, that larger stocking grounds will be required to cater for the increased population.

The gradual reduction in deposited solids over the District has taken place since 1955 whilst not spectacular it was maintained throughout 1962. The anticipated increase at Stanion Lane occurred and is due to the influence of a nearby apparatus manufacturing plant whose aggregates are stored in the open.

The following table shows the average annual results obtained within the District in respect of deposited matter. These results together with the monthly readings at the industrial stations, are shown geographically in the appendices attached to the cover.

Deposited Matter

(expressed in tons per sq. mile)

Year	*Stanion Lane*	*Sec. Mod. School*	*Studfall Jnr. School*	*Larratt Rd. Weldon*	*The Garage Weldon*	*Average Deposits*
1953	22.30	23.52	12.17	—	—	19.23
1954	27.01	23.74	12.73	—	—	21.16
1955	30.02	29.05	14.72	—	—	24.60
1956	26.66	30.20	13.24	—	—	23.37
1957	23.05	28.35	13.03	—	—	21.48
1958	18.37	25.15	15.73	—	—	19.75
1959	20.05	25.09	13.47	—	—	19.57
1960	26.83	34.25	14.88	—	—	25.32
1961	22.15	23.87	22.7	—	—	18.4
1962	25.08	23.37	9.11	17.32	16.01	18.24

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

The number of food premises in the District at the end of the year was 254 and for the purpose of inspection and investigation your health Inspectors made 1,282 visits. There are no slaughterhouses in the town.

Milk Supply.—There are no dairy farms within the District. The Northamptonshire County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, have delegated their duties under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 to this Council. Licences under these Regulations are valid for a period of five years and at the end of the year the number of licences issued are detailed below :—

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

Pasteurised—dealer	3	(22)
Sterilised—dealer	3	(8)
Tuberculin Tested—dealer ...	2	(10)

The figures in brackets indicate the number of licences granted during 1962.

The sampling of food for chemical analysis, in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, is carried out by the Weights and Measures Department of the Northamptonshire County Council.

Open Market.—A market is held on two days per week and 217 inspections were made to exercise supervision over food stalls. Infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were rectified informally after verbal or written notification had been given.

Free washing facilities are provided for all food stallholders at the Public Conveniences situated in the Market Square. The provision of a covered market at some future date would enable the standard of food hygiene to be increased giving a greater degree of protection to food, and facilitate the provision of wash-hand basins in conveniently accessible positions to persons engaged in handling food.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases

The incidence of infectious diseases during 1962 is summarised in the following table where the number of cases of each disease, other than Tuberculosis, is given :—

Disease	*Number*
Measles	387
Sonne Dysentery	40
Infectious Hepatitis	24
Pneumonia	16
Scarlet Fever	8
C. S. Meningitis	2
Whooping Cough	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
	479

Infectious Hepatitis.—Twenty-four cases were notified in 1962. Of these, two were removed to hospital and one death occurred. The fatal case occurred in a two year old boy and the diagnosis was confirmed by Post Mortem examination.

This virus infection, also known as Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice, was made notifiable, by order of the Minister of Health, in this District on 1st July, 1962. It is generally a mild disease but can sometimes have serious effects. It usually occurs in young people and is communicable from person to person and probably also through contaminated food and water supplies. A list of instructions, designed to control the spread of infection, has been drawn up and this is given to the head of each household in which a case occurs.

Immunisation 1962

Injection	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Total	Booster Injection
Diphtheria only	—	—	8	1	9	46
Whooping Cough only ...	—	1	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	1	42	6	—	49	213
Diphtheria/Tetanus/ Whooping Cough	468	84	16	6	574	129
Total Diphtheria	469	126	30	7	632	388
Total Whooping Cough ...	469	127	22	6	624	342
Poliomyelitis	108	572	62	24	766	

Diphtheria.—This is the seventeenth successive year in which it has been possible to say "There have again been no cases of Diphtheria", and we, therefore tend, to forget the serious nature of this disease and the dangerous complications affecting the nervous system and the heart which can follow it.

The total number of children under the age of 15 years, who have completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation up to 31st December, 1962 is 7,254, made up as follows :—

Age	*Number*
Under 5 years	2,926
5 - 9 years	2,741
10 - 14 years	1,587
Total under 15 years	7,254

Whooping Cough.—One case was notified during the year. In 1962, 624 Corby children received protection against Whooping Cough, (574 with Triple Vaccine, 49 with Combined Vaccine and 1 with Whooping Cough Vaccine).

Measles.—There were 387 cases of Measles during the year compared with 1,491 cases in 1961. Four of these cases necessitated removal to hospital. There was one death classed to this cause. For the interest and information of the Committee, I append a table which shows the number of cases of Measles occurring in each ward of the town.

Month	*Forest Gate*	*Lodge Park*	*Old Town*	*Town Centre*	*Beanfield*	*Pen Green*	*Studfall*	*Total*
January	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
February	1	—	—	1	5	1	—	8
March	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
April	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	8
May	1	2	—	—	—	2	8	13
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	2	1	5	1	—	—	9
August	1	2	3	15	4	—	—	25
September	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	6	2	6	14	12	10	13	63
December	13	7	33	35	142	8	17	255
TOTAL	26	17	45	70	166	21	42	387

Pneumonia.—There were 16 cases of Acute Pneumonia notified in 1962 compared with 19 in the previous year. Eight cases were treated in hospital, but none of these cases died.

Scarlet Fever.—Eight cases were notified compared with 10 last year. All these cases were treated at home.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—There were no cases of Acute Poliomyelitis. I feel that there could be a greater demand for vaccination among young children and it should be remembered that Poliomyelitis has not yet been relegated to the tame and minor position which Diphtheria now occupies. Parents should be reminded that what has been done in the fight against Diphtheria can also be accomplished against Poliomyelitis. The following table gives the number of vaccinations undertaken during the year :—

Ages in Years						Third Injection All ages	Fourth In-jection
Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total	15 and over		
108	572	62	24	766	314	1445	913

Sonne Dysentery.—40 cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year. These cases occurred, as is usual, mainly during the summer months of June and July when conditions are most favourable for the spread of infection. The usual vector is the Common House Fly, Musca Domestica. All the cases mentioned were subsequently confirmed by bacteriological examination. Two cases in children were admitted to the Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton, and four other children were admitted to the same hospital as a precautionary preventive measure. There were no deaths from this cause.

At the end of May, a case of Sonne Dysentry occurred in the family of a person engaged in the preparation and handling of food for public consumption and, in the interests of health of the community, I issued an order directing the persons concerned to cease this work for the time being. The order remained in force for a fortnight and at the end of this time it was considered that the source of danger no longer existed and the order referred to was rescinded.

Smallpox.—The following table gives the number of vaccinations undertaken during the year and the table printed immediately below it shows the corresponding position for 1961. The large increase in the number of vaccinations performed in the Urban District during 1962 was due to public demand following the importation of a number of cases of Smallpox into the country in January.

At this time several people, who were possibly indirect contacts of cases, were interviewed and vaccinated and in one case I personally kept one individual under surveillance for twenty-one days.

In mid-January, at the request of a local General Practitioner, I saw three cases in consultation with the Ministry of Health Smallpox Consultant, and it was decided that the cases need not give rise to any anxiety.

About this time also I took the opportunity of addressing the residents at Stewarts and Lloyds Students' Hall, Corby on the subject of the spread of Smallpox because it was thought that one or two of the students might be apprehensive lest they had been in contact with a case of the disease.

1962

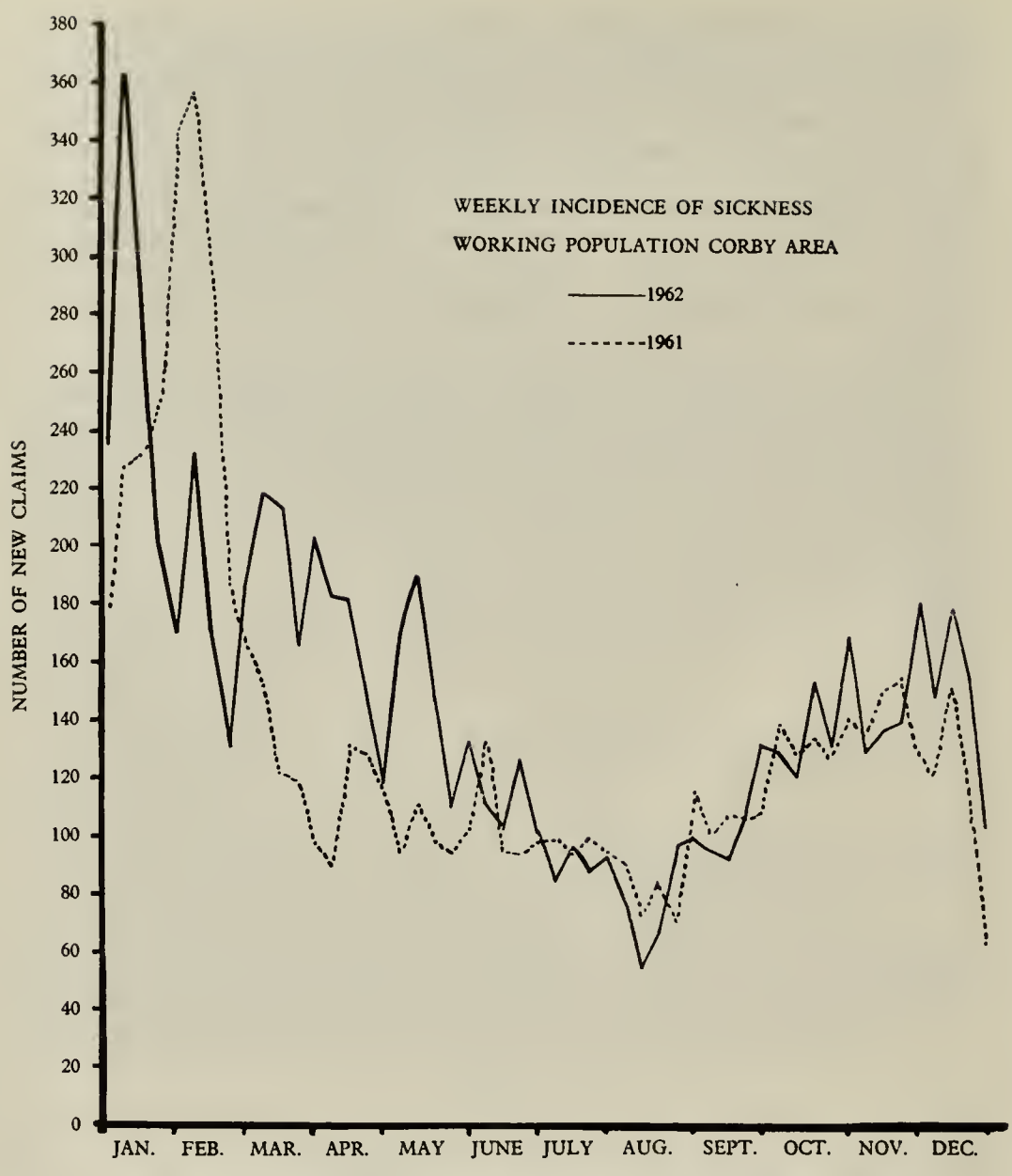
	Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	*Over 15 years*	*Total*
Primary	654	300	703	769	2426
Re-vaccination	—	33	267	850	1150

1961

	Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	*Over 15 years*	*Total*
Primary	492	111	35	39	677
Re-vaccination	—	3	8	48	59

International Vaccination.—The International Forms for Smallpox and Cholera (for completion by the doctor) **must be obtained by the traveller himself and taken to the doctor; it is NOT for the doctor, or a Local Authority, or their Medical Officer of Health to supply them.** The forms can usually be obtained (free) by the traveller from the Company arranging his transport—otherwise, he can get them from the Ministry of Health, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, London, S.E.1. Special attention is drawn to the note on these forms concerning their being stamped with an approved stamp by the Medical Officer of Health, after vaccination. 815 certificates were stamped and signed during the year.

Weekly Rate of New Claims to Sickness Benefit.—The Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance supplies a weekly return of the number of new claims to sickness benefits made by the working population in the Corby area. These figures cover Corby and the adjacent part of Kettering Rural District. The average number of new claims during the year was 147.



No. of New Claims per Week—Working Population, 1962

Jan.	2	235	April	3	182	July	3	84	Oct.	2	128
	9	363		10	181		10	96		9	120
	16	283		17	147		17	87		16	152
	23	202		24	118		24	92		23	131
	30	171	May	1	169		31	76		30	168
Feb.	6	232		8	189	Aug.	7	53	Nov.	6	129
	13	170		15	146		14	66		13	136
	20	130		22	111		21	96		20	139
	27	184		29	132		28	99		27	180
Mar.	6	217	June	5	111	Sept.	4	95	Dec.	4	148
	13	212		12	102		11	92		11	180
	20	166		19	126		18	107		18	154
	27	203		26	100		25	130		25	103

Tuberculosis

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified in 1962 was 34 (30 respiratory and 4 non-respiratory). Comparative figures for the preceding ten years are given below, together with the mid-year estimates of the population, which has more than doubled in that time.

Year	Population	Cases Notified					Inward Transfers
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total †	
		M	F	M	F		
1952	18,250	4	6	1	3	14	10
1953	19,720	7	13	3	1	24	7
*1954	20,360	29	34	—	4	67	17
1955	23,830	19	16	3	5	43	17
*1956	26,240	22	22	1	4	49	17
*1957	28,530	25	22	1	—	48	13
*1958	30,620	25	20	2	3	50	8
1959	32,730	7	17	—	3	27	6
*1960	34,700	15	14	—	1	30	11
1961	36,890	7	16	2	3	28	7
1962	39,460	15	15	—	4	34	7

*Mass Radiography Service during the year.
†These figures include inward transfers.

Of the new cases, 7 were Inward Transfers (3 males and 4 females); all were suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis. Their ages were: Males—21, 33 and 45 years and Females—20, 23, 29, 29 years.

30 names were removed from the Register as healed, (28 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory). One male and one female died of Tuberculosis during the year, and one patient died from other causes. 7 moved out of the District and one case was not confirmed.

The following table summarises the known cases of Tuberculosis in Corby Urban District as at 31st December, 1962. The corresponding figure for 1961 was 211.

Tuberculosis	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Respiratory ...	89	84	173
Non-Respiratory	10	22	32
Total ...	99	106	205

Mortality from Tuberculosis.—This table shows the number of deaths registered, with the death rates during the decennial period ending 31st December, 1962.

Year	Tuberculosis—all forms			Rate per 1,000 population	
	Males	Females	Total	Corby U.D.	Administrative County
1952	3	1	4	0.22	0.25
1953	4	—	4	0.20	0.18
1954	—	—	—	—	0.12
1955	1	—	1	0.04	0.09
1956	1	1	2	0.08	0.09
1957	—	1	1	0.04	0.06
1958	—	1	1	0.03	0.08
1959	1	—	1	0.03	0.07
1960	2	—	2	0.06	0.05
1961	1	1	2	0.06	0.08
1962	1	1	2	0.05	—

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1962

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Pneumonia	5	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	16
Measles	2	8	1	8	13	—	9	25	3	—	63	255	387
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	8
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	4	—	1	5	1	14	10	1	2	1	1	—	40
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Infectious Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	2	6	7	24
C.S. Meningitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	12	9	4	17	19	14	23	30	7	3	72	269	479

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1962

Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	9	1	16	8	—	—
Measles	11	45	55	50	51	153	13	6	2	1	—	—	387	4	1	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Dysentery	2	9	4	2	5	7	1	1	4	5	—	—	40	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Infectious Hepatitis	—	—	3	1	1	8	3	5	2	—	1	—	24	2	1	—
C.S. Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
TOTALS	16	56	63	54	57	172	19	12	11	8	10	1	479	20	2	—

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1962

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65+	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	15	15	—	4	1	1	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the
Corby Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my sixth Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department in relation to environmental hygiene and on the operations of the Public Cleansing Services during the year. It is most gratifying to record that Mr. Hick on completion of his four year pupilship was successful in the qualifying examination to practise as a Public Health Inspector and in the same year was awarded the Diploma in the Inspection of Meat and other Foods. This enabled the Department to appoint a second additional Inspector and devote more time to the supervision of food premises and factories. The decision of the Council to create an established pupil post has thus been fully justified in view of the fact that neighbouring authorities were unable to fill vacancies advertised on the salary scales recommended by the National Council for Local Authorities.

An analysis of complaints concerning food sold for human consumption and subsequently found to be affected with mould, indicate that improper stock rotation and the lack of, or failure of a system to deal with foodstuffs withdrawn from sale were responsible for the majority of the complaints. This is a matter which can, and should be overcome by the retail food trade. Due to the fact that new shop premises are erected in the development of neighbourhood schemes when neither the trade to be carried on, nor the number of staff to be employed is known, instances are arising of inadequate sanitary accommodation and compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations is rendered difficult.

In the control of domestic smoke the year was one of consolidation, and observation of the No. 1 Smoke Control Area. Such infringements which did occur were few in number and all were dealt with informally. The Council agreed in principle to the creation of a second smoke control area subject to the supply of smokeless fuels being available.

In 1959, I drew attention to the inadequacies of the present Salvage Depot and garage accommodation for "Cleansing Department" vehicles. The position is now more critical and the effect is visibly apparent. Several suitable sites were investigated but were rejected by one or other of the planning authorities. It became known during the year that the town was to be increased in area and population. The effect of this will be to extend the Cleansing Services, modify present methods of refuse collection, and further mechanisation of street and pavement sweeping, operating from sub-depots situated in the new designated area.

The volume of house refuse is increasing and this will create problems of temporary storage of refuse in houses and commercial premises and may itself bring about a change in the present system. Difficulties are arising from

the inadequate or lack of storage facilities for refuse in shops and commercial premises. The policy in respect of refuse collection vehicles was varied in that the present machines will be replaced by compression type vehicles of fifty cubic yard capacity.

I wish to thank the Health Committee and Council for the interest and support in the work of the department. To all colleagues I wish to express my appreciation for the co-operation received and to record appreciation of the service given by the staff and employees of the department.

Yours obediently,

G. WATERWORTH,

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

1. **Inspection of District—**

(*a*) *Complaints, Visits and Inspections.*—The number of complaints received, verbally or in writing, totalled 456. The inspections and visits by the Public Health Staff arising from reports of housing defects, contraventions of the Public Health Act, and re-inspections totalled 5,963. Details of the work undertaken are set out in the following analysis :—

Details	*No.*
Food and Drugs Act	919
Butchers' Shops	134
Fishmongers and Poulterers	14
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	22
Grocers and other food shops	196
Dairies and milk vehicles	98
Food vehicles	166
Ice cream premises	27
Restaurants and dining rooms	100
Other food premises	31
Public market and food stalls	217
Public Health Act—dwellings	78
Public Health Act—dwellings reinspections	120
Public Health Acts—other than dwellings	114
Infectious diseases	162
Drainage inspections	247
Houses let in lodgings	14
Rivers, streams and water supplies	38
Swimming pool	14
Tents, vans and sheds	26
Stables and piggeries	7
Rats and mice infestations	396
Factories—with power	47
Factories—building works	236
Outworkers' rooms	21
Bakehouses	4
Cinemas	9
Schools	2
Shops Act	3
Petroleum Acts	67
Vacant land and dumps	61
Common yards and passages	7
Vermin	62
Re-inspections—P.H. Act	67
Atmospheric Pollution	183
Camps and Hostels	19
Septic tanks and cesspools	—
Miscellaneous Visits	8
Housing Act	2
Housing Act—Re-inspections	5
Overcrowding	1
Complaints	10

(*b*) **Improvements and Environmental Conditions.**—In accordance with the conditions found during the various inspections

reported in the above table, 21 informal notices were served for the abatement of public health nuisances, housing defects and unsanitary conditions.

The general condition of the majority of dwelling houses occupied at the end of 1962 is satisfactory. Approximately 95% of the dwellings are of modern construction and are provided with modern amenities. The older properties are reasonably suitable for habitation and are ripe for the application of a co-ordinated scheme of improvement to provide modern amenities comparable with the standard of the majority of dwelling houses in the town.

2. **Drainage.**—The inspection and testing of existing drainage systems involved 247 inspections during the course of the year. In all cases the repair and reconstruction of defective drains was carried out without delay. In addition to separate private drains, action was called for in relation to combine drains serving two or more premises. In these circumstances, the duty of maintaining and repairing such combined drains, constructed before 1937 falls upon the Local Authority.

3. **Pest Control.**—The work of eradicating domestic pests, notably cockroaches, ants, earwigs, silver fish, flies, bugs and wasps, was undertaken by the department and 82 premises were disinfected.

The duty of ensuring that the District is kept free from rats and mice is laid on the Local Authority by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. This work was again hindered for a period when the department was without the services of a rodent operative, the work being carried out by the inspectors.

Repressive measures were carried out in respect of infestations on the surface of the land and within buildings as indicated in the following table:—

TYPE OF PROPERTY

Number of Properties Inspected	*Local Authority*	*Dwelling Houses*	*Agric. Property*	*Business Premises*	*TOTAL*
1. Primary inspections:					
(*a*) As a result of notification	—	161	—	21	184
(*b*) Survey under the Act ...	—	—	—	14	14
(*c*) Otherwise	16	—	—	2	18
2. Re-inspections	25	628	—	122	775
Total properties inspected ...	41	789	—	159	991

Control of Rats in Sewers.—Due to the lack of trained operators, it was only possible to carry out one sewer treatment during the year when Fluoracimatide was used as the poison. The results of the sewer maintenance treatment in comparison with previous years indicate that the problem has been reduced to reasonable proportions.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment

	March 1960	*Dec.* 1961	*Sept.* 1962
Total number of manholes (approximate) ...	870	870	1012
Number of manholes baited	123	123	120
Number of manholes showing partial take	17	9	3
Number of manholes showing complete take	25	2	3

4. **Food Control.—**

(*a*) **Unsound Food.**—Examination of foodstuffs in food shops, canteens and mobile vehicles takes place throughout the year and occasions arise when its fitness for human consumption has to be determined by the Health Inspector. The following classes of foodstuffs were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption and on that account were surrendered by the food traders for destruction:—

	lbs.
Meat and bacon	231
Canned meat	601
Canned vegetables	92
Canned Fruit	354
Canned fish	12
Fish	91
Jam	23
Soup	24
Canned milk	14
Miscellaneous	83

Investigations were made in respect of some eleven complaints concerning food, the majority of which were in respect of some form of flour confectionery. Almost inevitably it appears to be an error of judgement on the part of a member of the sales staff when enquires are made and until such time as a recognised form of training is provided nationally by the Education Authorities for the food trade and a minimum standard of efficiency is required to practice in the trade, the untrained assistant will continue to be the weak link in the distribution of foodstuffs.

The food traders are themselves very much aware of these circumstances and are constantly endeavouring to overcome these problems. The problem of the improper use of milk bottles by the consumer is still present, although the development of the non-returnable polythene vessel may end many problems connected with returnable food containers.

(*b*) **Food Premises.**—The standard of hygiene and construction of the 265 food premises, an increase of 4 on last year, continues to be satisfactory. 522 visits and inspections were undertaken, 35 notices were served under the Food Hygiene Regulations of which 34 were complied with by the end of the year.

The refrigerator has now become standard equipment in most food shops, deep freeze and refrigerated display cabinets are now the rule rather than the exception. It is unfortunate that the "know how" of their optimum use, as a means of preserving food in perfect condition has not kept pace with the production and installation of these appliances.

The following table shows the various classifications of the retail trades:—

Grocers	24
Grocer/Butcher	1
Greengrocers	5
Greengrocer/Butcher	2
Greengrocers/Fishmongers	2
Greengrocer—stores only	1
Grocers/Greengrocers	2
Flour confectioners	13
Flour confectioners/Grocers	1
Mixed business	4
Chemists	9
Biscuit packing	1
Potato crisp manufacture	1
Bakehouses	3
Milk depots	4
Butchers/Food manufacturers	11
Butchers	3
Butchers/Fishmongers	5
Butcher/Fishmonger/Greengrocer ...	1
Grocers/Off-licences	4
Sweet confectioners	14
Wines and Spirits (Off-licence)	5
Public Houses and Licensed Premises ...	19
Multi-department stores	6
Fishmonger	1
Fishmonger/Fish Frier	1
Canteens—Schools	21
—Factories	18
—Building sites	—
Catering—Public Halls	13
—Snack Bars	4
—Cafes	3
—Cafe/Confectioner	1
—Cafe/Fish Frier	2
Community Centres	3
Food vehicles	49
Mineral Water Depot	1

The inspection of food vehicles operating during normal trading hours was carried out and every vehicle was equipped with washing facilities and equipment. Difficulties in inspecting a minority of vehicles from other areas which enter the town for a few hours at night has arisen. There is a definite desire on the part of the genuine traders to provide and maintain satisfactory premises. It must now be accepted that the mobile food vehicle or shop is a permanent feature of our present way of life, and the need for appropriate legislation to be introduced is now overdue.

There are 56 premises which are required to be registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The business carried on in these premises varies from the manufacture and sale of ice cream to the

preparation of preserved foods and meat products, all of which are carried out in a satisfactory manner. The premises registered at the end of the year were as follows:—

Manufacture of ice cream	1
Sale of ice cream—prepacked	37
—open	2
—Vans	15
—Mobile Factories ...	4
—Vending machines ...	2
Number of inspections	78
Preparation of preserved food	16

Sampling of Ice Cream.—The results of the 60 bacteriological examinations of ice cream, set out below, are satisfactory with the exception of 7 which may be regarded as below standard:—

	Methylene Blue Reduction Test			
	Grade I	*Grade II*	*Grade III*	*Grade IV*
Local producers—open ...	8	1	3	1
External producers—open ...	26	—	—	—
Manufactured on vehicle ...	11	—	—	—
External producers—prepacked	8	1	1	—

Examination of Milk Samples.—The following is a summary of the milk samples submitted for bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1962:—

Type of Milk	*Methylene Blue Reduction Test*		*Phosphatase*		*Turbidity*	
	S	*Not S*	*S*	*Not S*	+	—
Pasteurised ...	34	—	34	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	27	—
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Past.)	34	4	38	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (C.I.)	24	5	29	—	—	—

'*S*' denotes Satisfactory.

5. **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**—The premises and conduct of the businesses in respect of which two licences were issued at the beginning of the year were satisfactory.

6. **Storage of Petroleum Spirit.**—In the interest of public safety the department undertakes the supervision of installations for the storage of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures. The supervision of installations and testing of underground tanks necessitated 67 inspections in addition to the scrutiny of plans for new installations. The number of storage licences issued was 31 and the income from licence fees amounted to £35.5.0.

7. **Public Cleansing.—**

(*a*) **Refuse Collection.**—A weekly collection was made from 11,130 domestic premises throughout the year by six teams, time lost by statutory holidays was made up by working overtime. The increase in the volume of refuse continues and in the latter part of the year each household increased its output by one-third and the trend continues. There is an increasing tendency for householders to provide an additional dustbin at their own expense and several of these are larger than the standard 2½ cubic foot B.S.S. dustbin adopted by the Council. In this way there is an insidious increase in the number of dustbins emptied each week which slows down the collection rate the precise effect of which in units of time is not known.

In the event of this practice increasing, it may well be necessary to alter the present policy of one dustbin per household increasing this to two, or retaining one dustbin and make two collections per week. In order to deal with this immediate increased volume, future refuse collection vehicles will be fitted with compression mechanisms capable of handling fifty cubic yards.

The question of storage facilities for refuse in shops and offices could develop into a serious one if future plans for such premises do not provide adequate accommodation for the temporary storage of refuse and salvage with satisfactory vehicle approach.

The operation of the bulk container hire service operated by the Council continued satisfactorily throughout the year producing an income of £342. Each week 180 containers were emptied from schools, flats, factories and business premises. Shop and trade refuse is removed once or twice per week and in some instances daily, there are 44 agreements and the income from which amounted to £1,432.

The use of dustbins as a means of temporary storage of refuse has been the accepted practice of many years and the Health Committee investigated the use of paper sacks as an alternative. More recently a water carriage system of refuse removal from blocks of flats has been developed, in which house refuse is conveyed from inside the premises through a pipe in an underground collection chamber outside the building. A gully emptier transfers the refuse from the collection chamber to the disposal site. This system deserves investigation with regard to its application in a New Town to blocks of flats.

The number of new entrants to the service was 20 and 18 left during the year, the number of working days lost through sickness was 1,357, absenteeism 269, giving a total of 1,626 lost man days.

(*b*) **Refuse Disposal.**—The quantity of house refuse disposed of in 1962 was 13,244 tons (estimated by test weighings), together with 3,711 tons (estimated) of trade refuse. Mechanised controlled tipping was continued during the year with satisfactory results, the third stage of filling up the ironstone cutting to the level of the surrounding ground was continued. Site drainage was carried out and a high level access road was extended to enable the work to proceed during the winter months.

An assistant foreman was appointed during the year and this enabled administrative control to be extended to the disposal site and other sections of the service. At present the charge made for the disposal of trade refuse delivered to the site is a standard one irrespective of volume or weight. This arrangement is not entirely satisfactory and will be resolved when vehicles can be properly weighed prior to discharge.

(*c*) **Salvage.**—Salvage recovery operations are carried out in an old farm building using a fixed box baling press. This method is slow and the work routine, which cannot be varied, is wasteful of manpower. The press has been working near its maximum output during the past three years and no material increase in salvage may be anticipated until the system is mechanised and a continuous process introduced.

Negotiations by the Council were continued for the acquisition of land on which to construct a Salvage Depot and garages for Health Department vehicles, without success.

A recession in the waste paper market which resulted in the Board Mills introducing a quota system under which they would accept a maximum tonnage per month from each Local Authority based on the previous years figures. The effect of this was to restrict the market and depress the Council's income, with the result that alternative markets had to be found at lower selling prices.

The following quantities of salvage were removed during the calendar year and realised the income shown :—

Salvage 1962

	Material Weight			*Income*		
	Tons	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	£	s.	d.
Mixed waste paper	209	11	0	1,635	7	8
Fibreboard	199	14	0	1,939	12	3
Newsprint	48	3	2	402	0	3
Rags and string	8	11	0	144	18	6
Total 1962 ...	465	19	2	4,121	18	8
Total 1961 ...	512	14	2	4,602	17	4
Decrease ...	46	15	0	480	18	8

(*d*) **Street Cleansing.**—The eight shopping centres in the town were cleansed daily, including Sunday, throughout the year. A mechanical sweeper and a refuse collection vehicle are loaned to the Surveyor's Department to undertake the sweeping of the Market Square on Market days. A total of 85 litter bins are provided throughout the District, which are subject to gross ill-treatment, 40 were damaged or removed during the year and were replaced.

Seasonal operations of weed spraying and street watering were carried out during the year, the latter was done with the gully emptier and the former by means of a portable mechanical spray unit mounted on an old side loader collection vehicle.

The construction of hammerhead shaped cul-de-sacs continues, with the result that there is now too many streets which cannot be mechanically swept and have to be cleaned manually, this expense and waste of time will be a permanent feature to future annual estimates.

Recent legislation enables footpaths to be cleansed by mechanically operated vehicles subject to Regulations to be made by the Minister of Transport. When these Regulations are made the present policy of street cleansing should be reviewed in order to mechanise still further the system now in use.

The department swept and emptied the gullies of the County and District roads throughout the year, in respect of which the following statistics are submitted:

Mileage of Streets cleansed	51.383 miles
Frequency of cleansing:	
Once Daily	25%
Once Weekly	50%
Twice Weekly	25%
Number of gully cleansings	7,854

(*e*) **Public Conveniences.**—Additional male and female public conveniences were opened on the Exeter Estate making a total of six male and six female conveniences in the District which are maintained by the department. In the first three weeks the new conveniences suffered £70 of damage, walls and floors were defaced in an onslaught of wanton damage which could not be envisaged. The situation resumed normal proportions by the end of the year.

The conveniences are cleansed twice daily and one on Sunday by part-time staff.

Full time attendance is provided at the Town Centre conveniences on Market days, i.e. Friday and Saturday. Provision has been made for further toilets to be provided in the Gainsborough and North Lawn neighbourhood areas. To date the provision of toilet accommodation in the District has been quite properly based on providing a service for the residents. The time is now right to consider the question of siting conveniences on the trunk roads for the use of vehicle drivers in addition to residents. There are no turnstiles installed in any of the public conveniences.

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	64	47	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	*39	236	1	—
TOTAL	103	283	1	—

* Building Sites.

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel — Making, etc.	4	—	—	—	—	—
Wearing apparel — Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	13	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	17	—	—	—	—	—

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Printed by
Dalkeith Press Limited,
21-26 Dalkeith Place
Kettering

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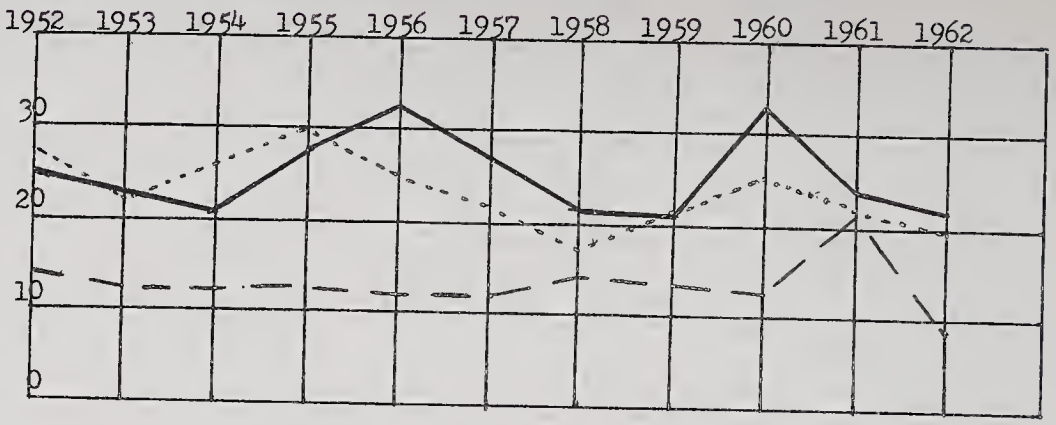
Deposited Solids: Annual Means 1952 - 1962
expressed in tons/sq. mile/month.



Secondary Modern School. ——————————

Stanion Lane. . . . . .

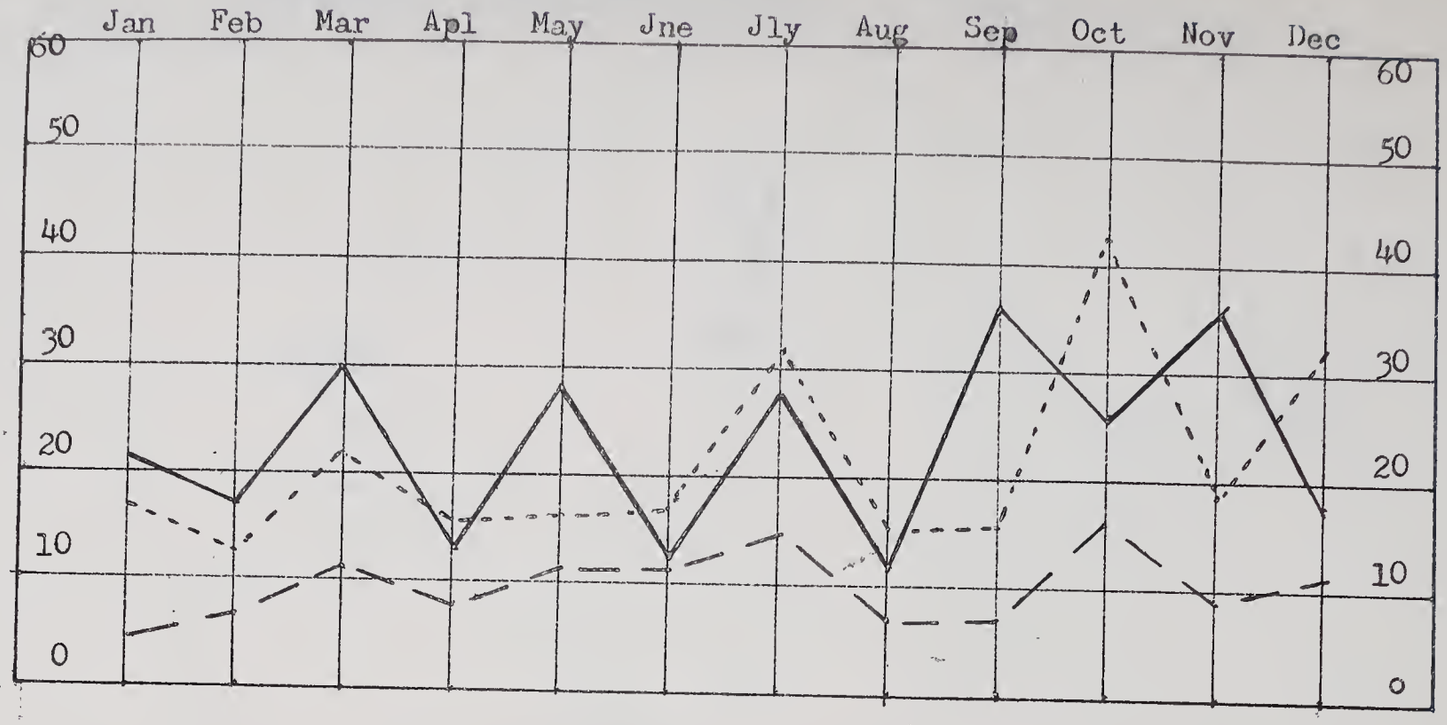
Studfall Jnr. School. — — — — —

Measurement of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide - Site - 8, Stocks Lane.

Month	SMOKE	SULPHUR DIOXIDE	SM/SO_2 - RATIO
January	88	126	.70
February.	96	130	.74
March.	120	137	.88
April	72	134	.54
May	.58	115	.50
June	24	107	.22
July	48	108	.46
August	61	102	.60
September	47	34	1.38
October	69	49	1.41
November	104	42	2.48
December	123	45	2.73

Results expressed in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre.

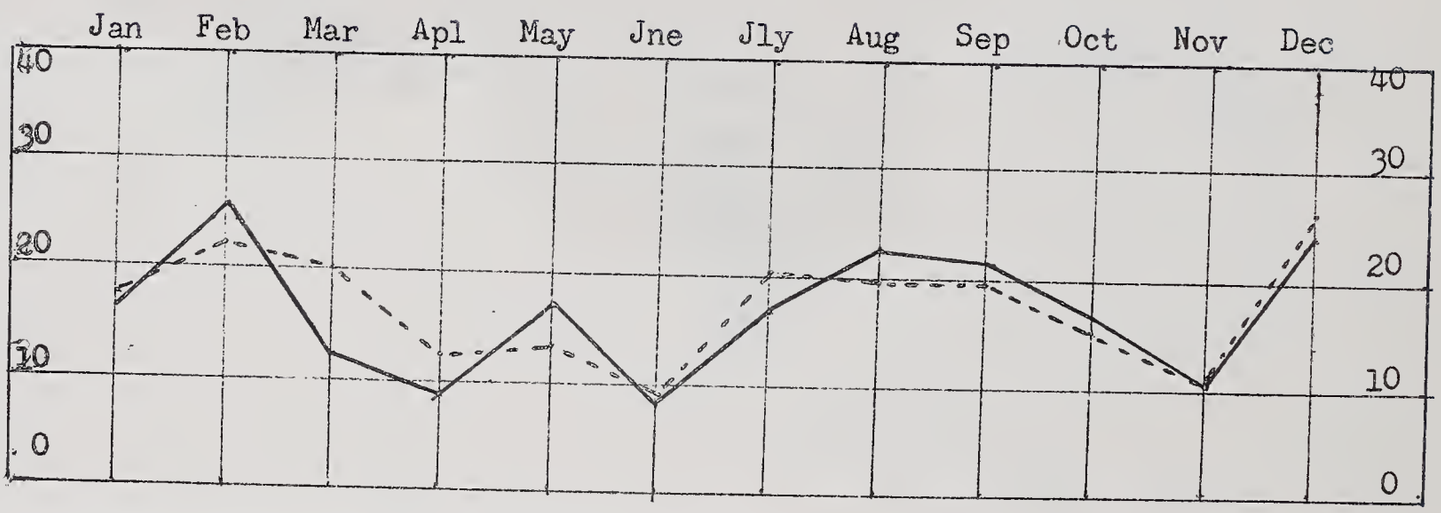
Standard deposit gauges - Graph of monthly figures for 1962, expressed in tons per square mile.



Stanion Lane. ——————————

Sec. Mod. School, - - - - - - - - - - -

Studfall Jnr. School. — — — —



Larratt Road, Weldon. ——————————

The Garage, Weldon. - - - - - - - - - - -